THE Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,410, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ... Rs. 52

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Bombay, 20th October 1862.

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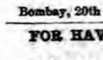

THE fine A 1 Clipper-built Ship CADUCEUS, A. HOLTON, Commander, 1,006 Tons Register, to sail about the 30th instant; has first-class accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Passengers for Southampton or London will be forwarded by Steamer from Havre free of expense if desired.

For further particulars apply to Captain HOLTON on board, or to W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of the *Caduceus*.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship BENARES, (1,900 Tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain G. P. WRIGHT, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on MONDAY, the 27th October, at 8 P.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Friday, the 24th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 14th October 1862.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Friday, the 24th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-Ship SINGAPORE, (1,800 Tons and 500 H.P.,) Captain G. A. GRAINGER, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 29th October, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 25th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium not in the Ship on the 25th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 14th October 1862.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 28th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.

THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. G. HIGGINSON, on the 28th October, to Cochin, calling at the intermediate Ports and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 13th and 28th of each month until further notice.

Agents at VINGORLA.—Wassan Appajee Seergamkeer.
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FOR MALABAR COAST.

THE Screw Steam Ship BOMBAY, Captain J. WOOLEY, now thoroughly repaired and in good condition, will start to Cochin on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, touching the intermediate Ports of Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.

For Freight and Passage apply to PHULLANDASS NUSSERWANJEE, & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship CORINGA, to Kurrachee with Mails and Passengers 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Freight and Passage, apply to

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FOR SURAT.

If sufficient Inducement offer to Gogo.

THE new and fast-sailing well-known Screw Steamer MAHARAJ, J. KINDER, Commander, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above port, on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 P.M. precisely.

For Freight of Goods, Specie and Passengers, apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,
Bombay Green.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing first class Steamship VICTORIA, G. ARMED, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 11 A.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kalyanjee Bhoja's Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

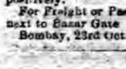
Bombay, 23rd October 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIOT, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY next, the 25th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavarjhanm's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.



THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 24th instant at 1 P.M. positively.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate

Bombay, 23rd Oct. 1862.

ON SALE.

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Bombay Gazette Office.

NOTICE.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of the late Dr. MEAD, of Bombay, having been granted by the High Court at Bombay to his widow the sole Executrix, all persons having claims upon the Estate are hereby required to make known the same, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to pay the amounts of their respective liabilities to the undersigned.

By order of the Executrix,
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Medow Street, 8th October 1862.

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J. B. HAYES,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Surat, 6th Oct. 1862.

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Applications will be received at the Office of the undersigned until 25th instant.

J. B. HAYES,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Surat, 6th Oct. 1862.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, the undersigned will receive messages for Europe for transmission by the Bombay mail steamers to Jubal, thence by wire, up to 2 P.M. on the 12th and 27th of each month.

Messages to catch the Calcutta steamers at Galle received up to 4 P.M. on 15th and 30th of each month. Later dates are not safe.

For Telegraph forms, tariff, list of towns in Europe with which there is communication, and general conditions, apply at the Office.

THOMAS BLACK,
Supdt. P. & O. S. N. Co.,
Agent Telegraph to India Company.

EDUCATION.

MR. AUSTIN MEARS begs most respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Bombay, that having entered into arrangements with Mrs. Boswell to take over the good will and furniture of the School kept by the late Mr. A. B. BOSWELL, he proposes removing the establishment on the 1st day of November next to the more suitable, airy, and commodious premises situated at No. 9, Rampart Row, next door to Messrs. G. S. King & Co.'s Office, where he hopes to meet with a continuance of that cordial support so freely bestowed for many years upon his predecessor, to merit which, and to give entire satisfaction to the parents and guardians of those Pupils who may be entrusted to his care, he will exert himself to the utmost of his ability.

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Mock Turtle, Giblet, Hare, Mulligatawney, Vegetable, Green Peas, Cress, Vermicelli, Venison, Oyster, Veal, Ox Cheek, Chicken, Kidney, Game, Gravy Soup, Mutton Broth, Grouse, Partridge, Fine Bouill, and Essence of Beef.

FISH.

Findon Haddocks, Fresh Herrings, Salmon, Oysters, and Lobsters.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY. THACKER, VINING & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

BINOCULAR GLASSES.

ELLIOTT'S superior double Telescopes, 12 lenses, sliding sunshades and covered with leather	Rs.	85 0
THE SAME, metal body		75 0
CARY'S single Telescope for the pocket with compass in the cap		45 0
POCKET GLASS in ivory single draw		9 0
DITTO——Japanned metal		7 0
OPERA-GLASS, pearl body		45 0
A VOIGHTLANDER'S best Binocular		180 0

SPECTACLES.

GOLD FRAME SPECTACLES double or single sides for short sight	Rs.	40, 58 and 64 0
ELLIOTT'S light steel frame spectacles		10 0
DITTO——second quality		7 0
EYE PRESERVERS, side glasses		15 0
DITTO single glasses and steel shades		15 0
GOGGLES—glass centres		6 0
DOUBLE EYE GLASSES, silver and tortoise shell		25 0
SINGLE EYE GLASSES in tortoise shell		4 0
DOUBLE MAGNIFIERS in horn case		4 0
SINGLE MAGNIFIERS used by watchmakers		5 0
CLOTH EXAMINERS		3 8

STEREOSCOPES.

THE COSMORAMIC STEREOSCOPE, the most perfect made, with mahogany travelling case and recesses for slides	Rs.	75 0
STEREOSCOPES, ordinary pattern, Rs. 8 and		12 0
STEREOSCOPIC SLIDES of the Great Exhibition, coloured or plain, each Rs. 1-8 and		2 8
DITTO of Indian Scenery each		1 8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

HOPE HALL, FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronized them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, in as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 2 o'clock P.M. of the 10th November for the sale of the undermentioned Steamers belonging to the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

S. S. "TILLY"—110 Horse Power and 291 Tons Register.

S. S. "SCINDIAN"—120 Horse Power and 481 Tons Register.

S. S. "PIONEER"—80 Horse Power and 472 Tons Register.

Tenders to be Subscribed "Tender for Steamer."

No tender will be received after the hour named.

Parties may tender for one or any of the Steamers as they please.

On the acceptance of any tender the tenderer will have to deposit 25 per cent in the hands of the Company's Manager.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept any or the highest tender.

By order of the Directors,
NASSERWANJEE DORABJEE BADHURJEE,
Manager B. S. N. Co.

Bombay, 20th October 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. NUSSERWANJEE JEHANGEER WADIA is admitted a partner in our Firm.

J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co.

Bombay, 24th Sept. 1862.

CAUTION.—Having been informed that a certain party at one of our Military stations has been advertising himself as our Agent, we beg hereby to give notice, that the said party has stated what is false, and caution the public at the said station and elsewhere, not to make any payments to him on our behalf. The only parties in India who are authorised to receive monies on our account, are the following:—

Poona.—Messrs. HUNT, MONNET and Co.
Madras.—Mr. J. HIGGINBOTHAM, Publisher and Bookseller.
Agra.—The *Delhi Gazette* Press.
Lahore.—Messrs. COCKELL and Co.
Calcutta.—Messrs. R. C. LEPAGE & Co., Publishers.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

28, Medow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sites for building or deposit of Materials or Merchandize in the neighbourhood of the Railway Stations of Naudgam, Chalisgaum, Pachora, Jalgam, and Wurrungam, will be sold by Public Auction, at the above named Railway Stations, on 1st November 1862, at 11 o'clock A.M.

The Lots will be each one acre in extent, and will be put up for Auction at an upset price of Rs. 50 per acre. Purchasers will be required to deposit 50 per cent. at the time of Auction and to pay the balance of the purchase-money within one month of purchase. If the purchase-money be not paid within the period specified, the Sale will be cancelled and the money deposited will be forfeited.

L. R. ASHBURNER, Collector.

Dhoolia, 30th Sept. 1862.

FOR SALE.

AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Maratha Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Guzerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas New Testament, gilt. 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas.

Gospel of Mark in *Modi* one anna per copy. Hindustanee New Testament, new edition four rupee. Hindi Ditto, two rupees.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.

A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Heater, Jigger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas, &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY. THACKER, VINING & Co.

WORKS ON INDIAN SUBJECTS; EASTERN LANGUAGES, &c.—RECENT ADDITIONS.

Arnold's (E.) Dalhousie's Administration, vol. 1 8vo. cloth	Rs.	11 4
Ewart's (Dr.) Vital Statistics of Armies of India, 8vo. cloth		6 0
Forbes's (D. M.) Six months' Leave of Absence in India, crown 8vo. cloth		8 0
Spear (The), and Ride, by an old Shikarree, 12mo. cloth		1 12
Shakespeare's (Major) Wild Sports in India, new edition enlarged, crown 8vo. cloth		7 0
Colebrooke's (Sir E.) Memoir of Hon'ble M. Elphinstone, 8vo. sewed		1 8
Aufrecht's (Th:) Halayudha. A Sanscrit Vocabulary		18 8
Arnold's (E.) Book of Good Counsels from the Sanskrit Hitopadesa, crown 8vo.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 23rd October 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	219 to 223 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paidup.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	85 per cent pm.
Bank	1,000	4½ do.	990 ditto.
Bank	250	2½ do.	11 discount.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	8 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	2 pr. ct. disct.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India Lon. China and China	250	5 do.	16 pm. ex. divd.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Union Bank	1,000	4½ do.	72 pr. ct. pm.
Panee Co.			
Oriental Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Bombay Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Bombay Steam Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs.250 dis. nom.
Bombay Salamanca Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs.4,300 p.sh.pm
RAILWAY Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			
Consolidated Stock.	218-3 0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
A New £30 shares	129.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
PRESSES & WEAVING Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Bombay Fifty-Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs.75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Sir Alex Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Comrie Spinning Co	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Chuttle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
Loan 1835-36	93
Loan 1842-43	
Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	103½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	111 to 111¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-3
Spanish Dollars	„ 240
Carolus	„ 200
Mexican Dollars	„ 225
German Crowns	„ 213
Five Franc Pieces	„ 205
Bar Silver	„ 106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	„ 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3 0s.	0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
„ (Seed)	£2 0s.	0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 0s.	0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
„ (Seed)	£2 0s.	0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
To China	No enquires.	
To Clyde		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (17TH OCTOBER 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy.
Old Broach, ready	Rs. 380 to 382
Old Surat	„ 383 to 389
Old Dhollera, and Bloomagger	„ 400 to 410
Old Comptawar	„ 375 to 380
Old Compta	„ 370 to 375
Old Dhorwar Sawgineed	„ 390 to 395
Old Kurpa, and Nuggur	„ 360 to 365
Old Veneral	„ 355 to 359
Khandeish	„ 350 to 352
Old Pentchoor	„ 385 to 390
Old Acrote	„ 390 to 395
Old Mongalore	„ 390 to 392
GRAIN.—Malwa, Rs. 1,500 to 1,510.	
SEEDS.—Linseed, Cundeish...at Rs.	7-1 to 7-4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, (Gezera)	„ 8-4 to 8-6 nominal.
Ghagaly mixed (Black	38 to 39 nominal.
Sugat (Nuttchay)	„ 40 to 41 nominal.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 38, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
4 Do. at	2s.	0½d. „
3 Do. at	2s.	0¾d. „
2 Do. at	2s.	0¾d. „
1 Do. at	2s.	0¾d. „
Sight ... Per cent. at	1s.	11½d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.
Do. 6 do.	4 „
Do. 12 do.	5 „

Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Bombay.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock or Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted hoome in the Bank's Bills.

Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, remitted if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted hoome by the Bank, no commission charged.

Orders for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for transmission at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 20th October 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Bills on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, Japan, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
„ 3 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
„ 2 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
„ 1 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
„ on demand	1s.	11¾d. do.
On Scotland do.		
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 8 days' sight	1s.	11¾d. do.
On Newspapers throughout Europe	1s.	11¾d. do.

Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £20. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchases or collect Bills payable in Europe or in India, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2	per ct. per annum.
Do. one sum, at 3 months' notice	3	„ „
Do. do. 6 do.	4	„ „
Do. do. 12 do.	5	„ „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on any over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent., and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charge, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they become due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be ..... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody, or when sold ..... ½ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 21th October 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	2s.	0¾d. „
„ 3 do.	2s.	0¾d. „
„ 2 do.	2s.	0¾d. „
„ 1 do.	2s.	0¾d. „
„ On demand	1s.	11¾d. „
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d. „
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11¾d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn ..... 4 „
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 „
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 „
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 „
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 17th Oct. 1862. Acting Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURG.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches).

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

THE Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
„ 4 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
„ 3 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
„ 2 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
„ 1 month's sight	2s.	
„ On demand		
On Scotland	1s.	11¾d.
On Ireland		
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.

prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for transmission at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 20th October 1862. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4	2s.	0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3	2s.	0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2	2s.	0¾d. do.
Ditto at 1	2s.	0¾d. do.
Ditto sight	1s.	11¾d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.		

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 20th Oct. 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Oct. 22	Johnstone Castle (s),	Main	Surat 21 Oct.

Departure.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	To
Oct. 22	Duke of Wellington	Witherell	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, from Surat.—Mr. Hope; Mr. Watson and 100 natives.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	Bombay.
*264	Assyria, (paddle),	Bombay
*946	Ausland, (paddle),	Bombay
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Basselas, 2 (paddle), Chitty	Bombay.
*430	Ulica, 14 (sloop),	Advertised for sale.
360	Clyde, 5 (screw gun-boat), Sedley	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selb	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew	China.
295	Cursetjee, (flat)	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley	China.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,) De Belen	Bombay.
274	Ethersey, (flat),	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought	Bombay.
*1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Sconce	Bombay.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood	Bombay.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle),	Gwya.
157	Mabi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner),	Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle),	River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Searle	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier	Bengal Public Works' Department.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Wemsley	Aden.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones	River Indus.
40	Sinde, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 brigantine)	Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle),	Advertised for sale.
1093	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams	Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

700	Birkby, Purdy—B. and A. Hormusjee.	(c. l. Oct. 18)
1278	Celestial Empire, Murray—M. N. Bhownuggar.	
1117	Edmund Kaye—W. W. Steel—F. Chambers	
1057	Gloriana, Valle—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 8.)
940	Wings of the Wind, Whyle—Forbes & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 23)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1033	Aaron Browne, Rogers—Daly and Sorabjee.	(c.l.Sept.18)
1003	Azaline, Manson—John Clover & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 8)
1060	Beeston Castle, Corney—R. Scovell & Co.	(c.l.Sept. 5)
1171	Epaminonda, Heasley.—Wallace & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 3)
1249	G. H. Holt, Robinson—Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.	
974	Glen Monarch, Lewis—F. Chambers	(c. l. Oct.)
1328	Halneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c.l.Sept.1)
1218	Howden. Verril—Pestonjee Jehangeer.	(c.l. Oct. 13)
1306	Inkerman, Grant—Coupland & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 16)
1071	James Livesey—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 15)
1108	James Smith.—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 15)
1286	Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co.	(c.l.Sept.13)
818	Missouri, Calhoun—Daly Sorabjee & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 19)
1233	Norwo d, Stapelton—John Clover & Co.	(c.l. Aug. 30)
1269	Oriental, Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee &Co.	(c.l. July 29)
1435	Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c.l. July 23)
919	Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 17)
1090	Sir John Lawrence—B. & A. Hormusjee	(c.l. Sept 6)
870	Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 14)
836	Victoria Bridge, Pennington—Ritchie &Co.	(c.l.Sept. 30)
1131	War Cloud, Mackey—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	

FOR HAVRE.

1096	Caduceus, A. Holton—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 22)

FOR SINGAPORE & BATAVIA.

290	Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff.	(c.l. Oct. 15)

FOR CHINA.

565	Bombay Castle, (s) J. Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co.	(c.l.Oct.18)
742	Singapore (s), Ginger.	(c. l. Oct. 20)

FOR MAURITIUS.

445	Fazel Currim, Nacoda.—H. A. Currim Cadoo.	

FOR CALCUTTA

293	Bartle Frere, Nacoda—Hajee Esmail Sidick	(c.l. Aug. 27)
327	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.	(c. l. May 12)

FOR COROMANDEL COAST.

680	Ville de Cherbourg, LeMagnou.	

FOR COLOMBO.

150	Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. Bhickajee Khan.	(c.l.Oct.14)

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

966	Benarus, (s), G. P. Wright.—P. & O. Co.'s	(c. l. Oct. 17)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

292	Nasseree, S. A. Box—Ludha Samjee.	

FOR KURRACHEE.

435	Corings (s), Calder—C. and B. S. N. Co.	(c. l. Oct. 20)

NOT FIXED.

1133	Admiral Lyons, Thomson—John Tanner & Co.	
672	Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.	
1288	Amot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
307	Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha. Atith Rahimon, Nacoda.	
283	C. Commercial de Gos, Mario—Henderson & Co (for sale)	
1204	Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.	
917	Flower of the Forest, McAuly—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
308	Foolaks Sawden, H. T. Patts—Woosman Voydina.	
1354	Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart, Latham & Co. (in dock)	
462	Ino, Macfie—W. Nicol & Co.	
369	Jubbal Mannon, Nacoda—Adamally Sooltanally.	
1242	Labrador, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co.	
30	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.	
766	Mayaram Dayaram Brady.—H. Sidick Dossal.	
102	Nassrol Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.	
541	Naval Brigade, Mason—D. H. Cama & Co.	
1008	Peerless, Flovin—Lawrence & Co.	
705	Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Hubib.	
578	Ralston, T. Davis—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
450	Scindian (s), Morrison—B. N. Company.	(For sale.)
986	Sillery, McAulay—Wallace & Co.	
962	Tybumia, Coote—Wallace & Co.	
410	Victoria, Gibbs.—S. Tyebjee & Co.	

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Behar (s). Brock.
1200 Ganges, (s), H. Wilkinson.
1600 Pottinger. (Laid up.)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

699	Alexander, Fozdar—McIver & Co.	
1017	Helvellyn, Dalison.	
656	Phœbe Dunbar, Richardson—Dunolly & Co.	
744	Sea Park, Stewart—J. L. Dunolly & Co.	

FOR MARSEILLES.

495	Union, Ferrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.	

BOURBON.

403	Washington, Manant—S. Tyabjee & Co.	

FOR MAURITIUS.

405	Emma, Richmond—T. Liddsetter & Co.	
584	Magna Bona, Tyson—McIver & Co.	

FOR CALCUTTA.

	A. B. Coults, Candlish—Dunolly & Co.	
756	Clara, McPhun—A. Bell & Co.	
710	Ukko.	

FOR RANGOON.

496	Hunter, Irwin—Fleming & Co.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

731	Brandon, Umfreville.	Aug. 26
501	Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone—W. Nicol & Co.	Sep. 8
936	City of Carlisle, Pentreath—W. Nicol & Co.	July 16
813	City of Delhi, Muir—Grey & Co.	
733	Clyde, Jourdain—Leckie & Co.	July 17
623	Colgrain, Garden—Leckie & Co.	Sep. 12
1192	Coupatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 15
766	Coromandel, Thompson—W. & A. Graham & Co.	July 7
558	Duke of Northumberland—John Tanner & Co.	Aug. 25
1047	Daniel Rankin, Rankin—Grey & Co. (troops)	July 2
826	Eloise, Philpot.	Aug. 5
892	Edwin Fox, Maclean—W. Nicol & Co.	Sep. 12
766	Empress of India. Thompson—Peel Castels & Co.	June 30
810	Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co. (troops)	July 24
1113	Her Majesty, Seymour (troops)—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 23
1156	Hornet, Fryna.	Sep. 12
678	Lady McDonald, Brunell—John Tanner & Co.	
1160	Pride of the Ocean, Kyle.	
876	Queen of England, Oates—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 4
694	Robert Ritson, Brough—W. & A. Graham & Co.	July 12
927	Salamance, Livesay—Leckie & Co.	
591	Southern Cross, Bristow.—W. Nicol & Co.	
1044	Star of India, Morris, (troops)—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 2
848	Victoria, Martin—Robert Frith & Co.	
1064	Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.	Sept. 3
585	Wellington, Ayling.	
1074	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (via Colombo; sailed (troops)	July 24

FROM LONDON VIA NATAL.

	General Havelock, Spowart.	

FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.

1354	Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.	

FROM LIVERPOOL.

824	Adriatic, Scott.	
1001	Algiers, Morris.	
1415	Bencoolen, Chambers—E. Bates & Co.	
1004	Elizabeth Fry, San—W. & A. Graham & Co.	July 5
519	Early Dawn, Norrie—Coupland & Co.	Aug. 29
1230	Gimber, Kopperholdt—Martin, Young & Co.	Sept. 8
1303	Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co.	July 15
1268	Feronia, Hutchinson—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1564	Harmonides, Moran—Ewart, Latham & Co.	July 18
1124	Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
848	Helen Douglas, McDougall, W. & A. Graham & Co.	June 19
1191	Herald, Smellie—Coupland & Co.	Sep. 8
952	Indian Queen—Lawrence & Co.	July 20
642	Jalawar, Webster—Coupland & Co.	July 17
843	Jamsetjee Cumeljee, Foster.	Aug. 5
1104	Malakoff, Harris.	
747	Miletus, Bell.	
650	Moreno, White—W. & A. Graham & Co.	Aug. 27
951	Mornington—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 12
1072	Natalia, Butler—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 14
1081	Palinurus, Tegan—W. Nicol & Co.	July 11
1343	Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Lawrence & Co.	Sept. 12
1212	Protector, Clarke	Aug. 16
1337	Queen of the Seas, Gleadinning—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
623	Recorder, Osborne—Coupland & Co.	
906	Rosalie, Williams—Lyon Brothers.	June 17
483	Richard Cobden, Randall—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 2
866	Sea Horse, Banks—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	July 29
1160	Talavera, Brown—Coupland & Co.	July 19
983	Trenton, J. Walker—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 12
1785	Tudor, Wherland.	Sep. 12
1320	Uncas, Bosg—Dirom, Hunter & Co.	Aug. 2
1511	Wasp, Storey—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 9

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1334	Belgravia, Pentecost, (arrived at Aden 4th Sept.)	
1083	Magnolia, Baynon.	July 29

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SUDASHEGHUR.

486	Harriet Rumble, Pearson.	July 29
333	Mogul, McTeggart.	Aug. 2

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE

1342	Fanny Forsyth, Litton—E. Bates & Co.	June 16

FROM CARDIFF.

795	Cambay, Wilson.	Aug. 17
427	Enterprise, Haynes.	
844	Lucy and Harriet.	
786	Maria Somes, Lean—Leckie & Co.	

FROM SWANSEA VIA ADEN.

1307	Simoom, Daugley.	Sep. 4

FROM NEWCASTLE.

858	Bucephalus, Black.	
140	Sonderborg.	

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

	Emma, McKenzie.	Aug. 11
	Fides	Aug. 29

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1763	John Stuart, Burnase.	
758	Jane, D. Cooper	Aug. 8
985	Patterson, Lumble.	Aug. 29

FROM FALMOUTH.

642	Zemindar.	Aug. 18

FROM CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

665	John Bright, (s) Thatcher C. M. S. N. Co.	Aug. 21

FROM THE CLYDE.

473	Bussorah (s)—Calcutta & B. S. N. Co.	
629	Caledonian, Mcmillan.	June 28
930	General Neil, Sinclair—Finlay, Clark & Co.	June 27
710	Kurrachee—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Aug. 2
437	Kurrachee (s)—Calcutta & B. S. N. Co.	
799	Lord Brougham, Hertiug—Finlay, Clark & Co.	June 15
650	Margaret Kerr, Galloway—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Aug.

POONA.

CAPTAIN D. H. HICKMAN, of H. M.'s 5th Regiment, N. I., is appointed to act as Brigade Major at this station as a temporary measure. Captain Hickman received charge of the office from Captain A. Y. Sinclair yesterday.—*Observer, Oct. 21.*

MADRAS.

WE understand the Committee lately assembled to enquire into the general working of the Madras Commissariat establishment have completed their labors and sent in their report. A very considerable saving has, we hear, been effected in the working establishment, and measures have been proposed which, it is hoped, will circumscribe the excessive freedom of action which the Ramaswamy element has so long enjoyed in this Department. We must reserve any further remarks till the report is laid upon the Editor's table wither we hope it will make its way in due time—*Times, Oct.* 17.

NEILGHERRIES.

CAPTAIN RUSSELL, *alias* Welans, who was lately committed by the Magistrate here to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions at Madras, has been found "Guilty" on one of the indictments.—No sentence has yet been passed.—*Star, Oct.* 15.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE have just received intelligence of a military murder at Sawul Pindee, an Artilleryman having shot and killed a comrade—particulars in our next—*Delhi Gazette, Oct.* 16.

Is Agra to be deserted altogether? the artillery are ordered away and no battery to relieve them. The 35th Regiment is to move, we believe, as we have already stated, but we hear of no corps being named as likely to take its place. Are we to be left destitute altogether of troops?

At the same time that these unpleasant symptoms are showing themselves, we hear the old rumour of the removal to Agra of the cavalry from Muttra, and of a grant of a considerable sum for a large hospital on a new plan, double storied, with iron roof and ample verandah all round the upper story.

Is it possible that the recent unhealthiness of Agra can be caused by the river having shifted its bed. The principal stream used in former years to flow the Agra side, close under the Fort and the Taj road. It is now on the opposite side, leaving a large expanse of wet mud between us and the stream, mud which emits in the evening, after the sun is down, a most offensive smell.—*Id.*

OUDH.

ALL the World's Fair is being got up with great care and perseverance. The stewards are busily engaged, each completing the arrangements of his own particular department, and the combined exertions of all can hardly fail to achieve a great success. The programme of the amusements, &c. will be issued in a day or two. Meanwhile, it is requested that those who purpose dining at the "Crown and Anchor," or the "Blue Lion," will send in their names to, and receive tickets from, Captain Chalmers, Motee Mehal, in order to secure "provision" and avoid disappointment. A very large influx of visitors from outstations is expected, who, in addition to the amusements of the 22nd, will have an opportunity of witnessing the splendid illuminations at the Hoossienabad Emambarrah, as well as a grand display of fireworks there, which Colonel Abbott has kindly induced the Trustees of the Emambarrah to postpone till the evening of the 23rd instant. So, that, there is altogether a great treat in store for all those who, during the ensuing week, visit Lucknow. Of course, our local readers will not forget, nor fail to take advantage of, the entertainment which awaits them at the Chuttur Munzil Theatre this evening. Very considerable pains have been bestowed on the dresses, scenery, and the get-up generally of the piece, in order to render the performance a perfect success: the "high reputation" for feats of this kind of the officiating manager being at stake.—*Gazette, Oct.* 15.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

THE OPIUM SWINDLE IN CHINA.

AT the Police Court, a day or two ago, Rustomjee, of the firm of Hormusjee & Rustomjee, was brought up and remanded. Nothing has as yet been discovered under which a charge of felony can be preferred against him with any chance of success.—*Overland China Mail, Sept.* 27.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE AT SEA.

THE following is a translation of a letter remitted from St Helena to Manila by Don Luis Bastearra, Captain of the Spanish ship *Reina del Oceano (Queen of the Ocean)* announcing the complete destruction of that vessel by fire. The *Reina del Oceano* was on her way from Liverpool to Manila with a general cargo:—

"The object of the present is to make known to you the melancholy event which has caused the complete destruction of the *Reina del Oceano*. I shall not stop to give you a detailed description of this misfortune, for in the state in which I am this would be impossible. My voyage was prosperous, though long, until the unlucky 11th April, which day found me in latitude 35.28 S., and Longitude E. 6 12 (Cadiz). On this day I observed that there was fire in the hold, and immediately we put the fire-engine to work, and by all the means in our power we began to throw torrents of water to the part on fire; but our efforts were useless, for the fire went on increasing. The water in the tanks was heated, as was also that in the well. And to this, that the wind from the previous day blew a hurricane, with a tremendous sea. The ship was laid to, and we thought that all the elements had conspired against us. After throwing water incessantly into the hold for more than twenty-six hours, I became convinced that with this operation the fire went on increasing. I therefore had to take the last resource, that is, I ordered that all the openings should be hermetically closed, in order that no air should enter into the hold. I did not conceal from myself that by this plan the ship might burst like a bomb, but I was perfectly convinced that if the fire was placed in communication with the air we could not exist even twenty-four hours. What then was to be done in so trying a moment, with only three boats for thirty-four souls, at the distance of more than a thousand miles from the next land, and in a tempestuous parallel. Our situation was the most heartrending that could be imagined. In this state we remained from the 12th to the 18th; day by day the vessel was assuming a worse aspect; the deck was sinking gradually: all its seams were opening; the oakum was falling, which we replaced with wet rags; the heat on board was insupportable; the smoke which continued to issue in spite of all our care in covering the crevices, took away our respiration; thirst was consuming us; and to appease it, we had only a cask of heated water, not being able even to get at that in the tanks, as the pipes of the pump had melted. On the 18th the ship was working frightfully, the deck had sunk about a foot, and the foremast about two feet. We feared that the ship at every roll would part in two. Notwithstanding all this we remained on board. On the morning of the 19th our situation was most desperate, for every moment we expected to see the deck in flames, so strong was the heat which burned the soles of our feet; but no—certainly our lives must have been well assured, for at eight o'clock we saw a vessel coming towards us. As she approached, I made signals for assistance, and immediately she took in sail, and brought to at a distance of half-a-mile. Captain R. H. Brown, of the *Trebolgan*, of Liverpool, prepared to receive us on board in the most gentlemanly manner; and at a quarter past four o'clock we left our ship. It would appear as if the *Reina del Oceano* was only waiting for us to place our lives in safety, to put a termination to her own. A little after, we witnessed the most imposing and most frightful spectacle which we could imagine. At half-past four o'clock the vessel threw out dark clouds of smoke, which covered her entirely; at a quarter past five o'clock, the flames attacked the deck; then the masts fell; and ten minutes after, the ship was one tremendous mass of flame. In this manner disappeared the best and most beautiful ship which hoisted the Spanish flag, after her hold had been burning for the space of eight days. What has been the cause of this fire is to me an impenetrable mystery. The ship was completely stowed, the hatches nailed and caulked at leaving the port; everything we wanted we had upon deck; according to the bills of lading which I signed, we did not carry any article of an inflammable nature,—nevertheless the ship has been devoured by the flames."—*Id.*

SINGAPORE.

THE P. & O. Co's Steam-ship *Oriana*, Captain Parish, arrived at New Harbour on the morning of the 28th ultimo, having left Bombay on the 14th, Galle the 19th, and Pinang the 25th, with the Europe Mails of the 26th August, and proceeded to Hongkong at noon on the following day.—*Free Press, Oct.* 2.

It is rather singular that notwithstanding the very short supplies of cotton goods which for sometime have found their way to our markets, neither the demand nor the price have materially increased. Native traders and native consumers will not, apparently, go beyond a certain limit and if they cannot get goods at the prices they think reasonable they do without them. In Java at present there is said be an almost entire cessation in the demand for piece goods, which is ascribed to the distress existing amongst the peasantry owing to the repeated failures and short supplies in the rice crops that have for some time past unfortunately occurred.

These circumstances have disconcerted the expectations of the merchants who lately bought for a rise, and will no doubt make them cautious in any future transactions entered into with a view to the local demands.—*Id.*

MEMORANDUM ON THE PROPOSED IMPOSITION OF STAMP DUTIES IN THE COLONIES OF THE STRAITS OF MALACCA.

ACTING on behalf of the inhabitants of Singapore, from whom I have received by the last mail an earnest remonstrance on the subject, I respectfully submit to the Right Honourable the Secretary for India the inexpediency of imposing Stamp Duties in the Straits Settlements, on the following grounds; Such a tax will be a novel one to the inhabitants of the Settlements; it does not exist in Hong Kong, or in any Crown Colony of a similar character; it will, probably, be merely ephemeral, and disappear when the contemplated transfer (greatly desired by the inhabitants) from the Indian to the Colonial Department takes place; stamp Duties will be a serious impediment to the commerce of the Settlements, which for above forty years has been unshackled, and so thriven by freedom, that the joint sum of their exports and imports now amounts to fifteen millions sterling; the tax is uncalled for, since the revenues of the Settlements are already large,—increase from year to year, and are adequate to every fair and legitimate charge of Administration.

The two last propositions are the only ones that demand explanation. The revenues of the Three Settlements are, for their populations, very large,—greater, indeed, in that ration, than those of any Indian possession of ours have ever yielded. In the last year for which we have a return they amounted, general and local, to 140,482*l.* and being realised by farming, this sum is very nearly a net revenue. This gives a rate of taxation of close on 10s. a-head, whereas that of all continental India, even including the opium revenue, which is not paid by subjects, but by strangers, does not exceed one-half that amount.

Some, I am aware are of opinion that the parallel is not a fair and applicable one. I dissent, however, from this view, in so far as the numbers of the population are concerned, and consider the comparison a just one. India has its commercial towns as well as the Straits. The superior tax-paying capacity of the Settlements depends chiefly on the preponderance of the Chinese population,—in productive industry incomparably superior to any Indian people. In Singapore, where the Chinese constitute the majority of the inhabitants, the rate of taxation exceeds 20s. a-head; in Pinang, where they are a minority, the majority consisting of Indians and Malays, it is but 6s. a head; and in Malacca, where the great majority is Malay, a people inferior in industry and enterprise even to Hindus, it is but 4s. 9d., or somewhat lower than the rate in continental India.

With respect to the proposed stamp duties, I am satisfied that they must be unproductive of revenue, and, therefore, not worth the trouble of imposing. The gross amount of the Stamp Duties for Continental India for the year 1860-61, was 1,163,826*l.* If we reckon the population of our Continental Possessions as low as 150 millions, and take that of the Straits Settlements in round numbers at 288,231, the produce of the Stamp Duties in the latter, in proportion to numbers, would be short of 2,200*l.* I will suppose, however, that like the other revenues, the stamps will yield double that amount, and still the sum will not exceed 4,200*l.*, and for which it cannot be worth while to impose a new impost—certain to be troublesome and unpopular. The only parties who will faithfully pay it will be the European Merchants and the Litigants in the Courts of Justice. The Chinese, who conduct the principal retail trade, and a good deal of the external trade also, will certainly evade it.

It does not appear to me that any new tax is called for, for I find that the Straits Settlements, in the year 1859-60, defrayed out of their own revenues, the whole of their own expenses, the military and convict charges excepted, and leaving to meet these, a clear balance of 43,300*l.*, a sum which ought to suffice for such garrison as would be sufficient for the security of the lives and properties of the inhabitants.

A considerable part of the Military Charges of the Straits Settlements is incurred on account of the Convicts, and would of course be dispensed with by their removal. With respect to Indian convicts' labour, I observe that the Governor, Colonel Cavanach, estimates the value of their labour as being equal to two-thirds of that of free labourers, but I can by no means assent to this hypothesis, which seems to me to be purely arbitrary assumption, and assuredly such an estimate of convict labour as was never made before. Among the convicts are women who do no work; nor, of course, the old, lame, and sick, who yet all maintained by the Government. A few picked convicts may labour so as to bring their work within a third part of the value of that of a free man, but it is impossible that the rule can apply to the whole number. The Indian convicts are, in fact, slaves in so far as labour is concerned, and slaves, too, of a very inferior quality. The Governor has, on the arbitrary principal assumed, estimated the profit of the labour of the convicts at no less than 6,000*l.* a-year, but forgets the military charge incurred on their account. The Straits convicts ought to be maintained under the cost of the Indian revenue, the Indian Government being credited with the value of such labour as they actually perform.

The Straits Settlements, and more especially Singapore, have of late been converted into a naval and military station, and the situation of the last named place certainly eminently adapts it for these purposes. In this view fortifications have been constructed, barracks built, and even public docks are contemplated. These are works not indispensable to the security of the lives and properties of the inhabitants. They have been erected for national purposes, and the naval and military establishments which they render necessary ought, therefore, to be defrayed out of the public revenues—probably in equitable proportions between India and England. This has been the just rule followed everywhere else.—*Id.*

PINANG.

WE are glad to see that three or four of our principal European planters are turning their attention to coffee. The only work on the cultivation of the Arabian berry known to us is that of a West Indian lawyer, Dr. Laborie, which was reprinted in Ceylon in 1845. His book is entitled "The Coffee Planter of St. Domingo", and its date is 1795. Strange to say Ceylon does not appear to have contributed anything to the literature of coffee; the account of the cultivation contained in Sir Emerson Tennent's admirable work is mainly derived from Mr. Rigg's paper in the Journal of the Indian Archipelago. A good deal of Laborie's work is taken up with details which are either useless for the Straits planter—as those relating to the management and feeding of slaves—or apply to tropical cultivation generally, with which we may assume our readers to be familiar. Passing by also, for the present at least, the chapter on the buildings and machinery, we shall endeavour to give the pith of what Dr. Laborie teaches respecting the cultivation of the tree, adding from other sources, including some slight personal experience in this island, such remarks as may appear to be of advantage to the intending Pinang planter.

Climate, location, exposure.—The coffee prefers a combination of great heat and light with humidity. It is exceedingly sensitive to both influences, and sickens rapidly from a continued excess of either. It is dessicated in droughts, and rots when water stagnases about its roots. The lowlands of tropical countries are more arid than the mountains, where the rain-fall is greater and clouds often form. Hence they are not so well adapted for the coffee. In conformity with this rule we learn from Dr. Laborie, that the higher mountains of St. Domingo are decidedly preferable to the lower. The climate of the former is cooler and more rainy and the soil also, is deeper and more friable. The soil, of the lower mountains is shallow and light, and the hot and often dry climate stunts the plant and renders it delicate and short lived. In dry seasons the berry is blasted or empty, mildewed or scorched, and the latter evil is accompanied by a withering of the ends of the branches. The leeward sides of mountains are preferable to the windward, exposure to strong winds being hurtful to the plant.

Soil.—The least compact and tenaceous soil is the best of all, provided the ground be not inclined so much as to allow of denudation from rains. On the steeper slopes a stiffer soil is to be sought. This is almost all the information Laborie gives us about soil and it amounts to nothing, except as an indication of looseness of cohesion being indispensable.

In Pinang the soil that is best for coffee is that which is best for all other cultivated trees,—the dark, deep and friable mould found on the sides of vallies and ravines amongst projecting rocks which protect it. It is formed of humus blended with mineral matter derived from the decomposition of the fine-grained hornblendic and micacious varieties of our least felspathic granite. This soil is naturally permeable and humid, and the coffee, like the nutmeg and all our other exotic trees, grows in it spontaneously. It nowhere occurs in continuous tracts of many acres, but the granite which supplies its basis abounds in the southern hills, and, when enriched by regular manuring, is well adapted for coffee. The more quartzose granites come next in order. The highly felspathic, which are common in the northern part of the island, are wholly unfit for coffee.

So far as texture is concerned the undulating foreground of the hills—the most ancient granitic earth in the island—is well suited for the plant, but the soil does not possess the fertility of the slopes of the hills, where decomposition keeps pace with denudation. All the alluvial soils, with the exception of the more clayey, will support coffee, but they are not so well adapted for it naturally as the hill soils. The richer and fresher mangrove flats are the most fertile, but they must be thoroughly drained and either be tilled very deeply or the coffee must be planted on raised beds to which charcoal, burnt earth, leaves and other matter have been added, to counteract the tenacity of the soil. The inland seabeaches (permatangs,) being composed in great measure of sand or of sand and broken shells, are very well adapted in texture for the plant, but without shade and constant manuring, the produce is small. Most of the coffee of the Station is that grown in Malay kampongs on the permatangs. Shade and a certain amount of manure are thus supplied, but in general the trees are thin and the crops very poor.

Preparation of the ground.—The mode of felling and burning the forest is minutely described by Dr. Laborie, but as it is identical with that used in the Straits it need not be farther noticed. Old land cannot be too thoroughly tilled.

Nurseries.—In forming a nursery the best fresh seeds of the best trees are selected. The pulp is first removed, and the seeds rubbed with ashes the better to separate them. When they cannot be sown at once they should be spread out thinly in a dry and airy place. They should never be kept more than a fortnight. They are to be planted in rainy weather—about an inch apart according to Laborie, but we prefer 3 or 4 inches—and lightly covered with soil. In Pinang some shade will be found necessary in the droughts, which are apt to retard the growth of the seedlings. The soil in the nurseries should be made as friable as possible, fertilised with "burnt earth," and kept perfectly free from weeds. The seeds germinate in about a month.

Planting.—When the seedlings have 4 small branches which is usually in about their 12th month, advantage is taken of the first rainy weather to plant them out. The earth in which the roots ramify is raised up, and broken well under them, so as to allow of their being gently pulled up and the soil shaken off. It would be better to leave it adhering, if it were not necessary to plant rapidly for fear of missing the proper season. All plants that are not quite sound and healthy are rejected. About an inch of the tap root is cut away and the lateral roots are a little shortened. The distance as which the trees are to stand depends on the elevation, soil and exposure: from 8 to 12 feet may be taken as the extremes. Holes are dug 9 or 12 inches in diamater and 15 or 18 in depth. Into these the surrounding surface mould is thrown to the depth of 4 to 6 inches. In planting, the seedling is held by the left hand in the middle of the hole, the tap root touching the layer of mould, while with the right hand additional mould is thrown in, to the height of 6 inches. This is next pressed down lightly with both hands. More earth is added and stronger pressure applied. The upper three or four inches are left empty, so as to allow of the inferior branches being rather under the level of the ground. In Pinang a slight shading is necessary after transplantation when rains do not fall daily. Two bits of palm leaf stuck one on the east and one on the west of the plant are sufficient. The soil below the branches should also be covered with grass or weeds.

Weeding.—No plant so much requires careful weeding as coffee. "Weeds keep it back, cause it to grow yellow, fade, wither and even perish." They are also the cause of less abundance both in flower and seed, and mildewing or stunting in growth. It is of course necessary to weed with great care, and never to suffer the weeds to grow into seed (Laborie.)

At every weeding of the young plants withered saplings are to be replaced by good ones, broken or twisted ones are to be cut close to the ground; and the best of the suckers which soon shoot up is to be preserved.

Pruning.—The tree should not be allowed to grow above five feet high in the best soils. In inferior soils it may be "topped" at 4, 3 or even 2 feet. The topping should be done by the fingers when the upper shoot is still green. Owing to the exuberant vitality of the coffee pruning is always necessary, and the demand for it is greatly increased after topping begins. All vertical suckers; and all branches that are sleader, brownish with large leaves and very distant joints, or that grow upwards, are plucked off. Only two secondary branches should spring from each point on oppsite sides and with a direction towards the circumference most consistent with general symmetry of the tree; when there are more than two the superfluous ones must be removed. Laborie carried pruning to still greater extent and plucked off the two secondary branches nearest the stem, thus leaving an open space in the heart of the tree through which the air and sun more readily penetrated. After every crop the trees must have thorough pruning.

The instructions in this essential art given by Dr. Laborie are so valuable that we append them:

Shading.—Great difference of opinion and practice has prevailed with respect to shading. Any one observing the dense and dark foliage of coffee growing under the arena or other large trees and the yellow and stunted appearance which it often has when not so sheltered, would conclude that it was a shade and not a sun plant. In the Indian Archipelago it is grown by the natives under the shade of the fruit trees which surround their houses or form their gardens. In the large coffee plantations in Java shade is provided by planting roe dadap amongst the rows, and the choice of this tree shows that experience had led the natives to conclude that sunshine is as essential as shade, for the foliage is sparse and the tree is bare of leaves for some time in the flowering season. In Ceylon the native gardens in the lowlands are shaded, but in the European plantations on the mountains shade is entirely dispensed with. In the dry climate of Arabia the coffee is exposed to the full blaze of the sun, but the plants are carefully irrigated. According to Dr. Laborie no shade is given in the mountains in the West Indies. He remarks, however, that in hot situations plantains are used for that purpose, and he recommends their being planted instead of coffee in every 4th or 6th row. We have found them very troublesome, for if the soil is at all good, they grow so high that it is difficult to avoid injuring the coffee trees when they are cut down, and if the plantation is visited by wild hogs, they stand up against the stem and cut and gnash it until it falls and enables them to get the fruit.

The rationale of shading we believe to be this; the coffee is most productive and its berry of the finest quality when its foliage is fully exposed to the sunshine, while its roots are kept cool and moderately moist. The great difficulty of the planter who has only granitic soils to work with is to secure a combination of these two conditions. Where the soil is too humid or is not sufficiently deep and friable, the yellow colour of the leaves soon tells him that the water is stagnating, and nothing is more fatal to the plant. If it does not die it remains sickly, meagre and unproductive. Planting under the shade of plantains, fruit trees, dadap or other forest trees secures the second of the two conditions and covers the plant with a luxuriant, dark-green foliage, but the crop is diminished. In sandy and clayey soils shade is essential. In all others shade should be avoided as much as possible, and the necessary degree of coolness and moisture maintained by careful cultivation, including irrigation in the severer droughts. A coffee tree in good soil and condition shades its own roots. Where it is not sufficiently luxuriant to do so the best covering for the roots is a thick bed of grass, leaves, charcoal, &c. In very dry weather the pulp of the immature berry dries up, shrivels and becomes black, and, as we are much exposed to droughts, the planter who cannot irrigate at a moderate cost would do well to shade his trees. The finest trees are those are shaded on one side and fully exposed to the sun on the other, but this condition cannot be obtained in a large plantation without a sacrifice of land and a great addition to the expense of gathering. The plan of clearing the underwood and planting in the forest does not succeed. The plants, except in the best soil, are thin and the produce small, and it is further diminished by the depredations of musangs and monkeys and the injury or destruction of plants by falling trees and branches. On the other hand little weeding is required, and those who intend to preserve forest for ornament or humidity cannot do better than replace the underwood with coffee.) —*Gazette, Oct.* 4.

(*To be continued.*)

THE TRIAL OF JOSEPH BISHOP IN NAPLES.

(*From the Times, Sept.* 12.)

THE accusation against Joseph Bishop which was read by the Chancellor, contained two charges—1st, that of having conspired to subvert the actual Government; 2d, that of having insulted the guardians of public order. The two charges appear to be intermixed with some degree of confusion, but as the second charge was the principal one entered into I confine myself to that in my report to-day. Eight witnesses who were called alleged that Bishop arrived at Mola on the 2nd of April with a passport without the signature of the Questor. Bishop maintained that he was known to that officer, and that, as a British subject, he should be permitted to go on. A telegram was immediately sent to Naples, and orders were received that Bishop should be treated with all respect (*ogni riguardo*), but, as he was suspected of being connected with the Bourbon Committee, his baggage should be examined, and if anything incriminating him was found he should be brought back to Naples. Bishop resisted the search on the ground of his being a British subject; but on its being carried out, he insulted the officers, according to the statement of the witnesses, in gross terms. Some of this Bishop denies, and adds that he did not know that they were officers of justice, though, with the exception of the delegate of Police, they wore their uniform. Still the accused maintained that he could not imagine they were in authority, as he was unacquainted with the uniform, and had been grossly insulted. After a close examination, however, it was elicited that no other insult was offered except that of detaining and examining a British subject. At my own suggestion, a witness was asked if the prisoner had been struck or otherwise ill-treated; the answer was that he had received every consideration, an assertion which was not contradicted, and the inference therefore is clear that there is no ground for the report that he was ill-treated at Mola. On his arrival in Naples it has never been maintained that he was treated otherwise than with attention. The elements of accusation found upon him were 13, and these have been already named. I shall not pursue the case further to-day, as I must close my letter before going to the court again; but, in justice to my countryman, I must say that he still maintained his honourable purpose not to reveal the name of any one with whom he communicated, and that he showed much pluck and much acuteness in the opposite questions which he put through the President to the witnesses. He looks in good health, but his fellow-prisoner—who will be acquitted, I think—was so ill that he could scarcely sit up. It was consolatory to observe the improved mode of administering justice under the new Government. At Salerno and elsewhere, in times long past never to return, I have seen prisoners fainting and bleeding in court, and procureurs-general insulting them in the grossest terms. Yesterday all was changed: each prisoner was treated with as much consideration as he would receive in a British court of justice, and two or three times the President, compassionating Jacelli, asked him if he felt ill, if he required anything, and if he would have a cushion to lean his head on. Let those who ever stood in a Neapolitan court of justice from 1848 to 1859 read this statement, contrast the present with the past, and thank God for the change. Bishop denies that he ever conspired against the actual Government, and asserts that he was the bearer of despatches of which he did not know the contents. Into this charge I have not gone to-day. Whether guilty or not, his conduct is gentlemanly and honourable towards those with whom he was connected, and contrasted favourably with the conduct of one of the witnesses for the Crown, who, having formerly been in the Swiss Guard under the Bourbons, won on had the confidence of the Bourbon Reactionist Committee in Naples, and then betrayed them.

INDIAN PRESS.

LAND-TAX.

(*From the Bangalore Herald, Oct* 14.)

OUR Bombay contemporary, the *Times of India*, as will be seen from another column, contains the most absurd statements regarding the claims of the cultivators of the soil in India. The *Times of India*, as he prefers now to be called takes the front rank in this discussion and proves conclusively that he at least, understands nothing of the difficulties which beset the land question. He talks of an assessment as absurd which amounts to seventy-five per cent: he does not believe that there is any such thing in existence Possibly not in the Bombay Presidency; but all who know anything of Madras, must know that Her Majesty's liege pay more than 80 per cent. in the shape of land tax, we speak not of Mysore, but of the territories of her Majesty Victoria Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of Hindostan. But we don't like to deal with petty mistakes committed in the hurry of writing. We give our contemporary of the *Times* full credit for sincerity and for a fair amount of diligence in reading up his subject, but we are bound to challenge his sources of information. Either it is that Madras, the benighted, has been unjustly supressed to furnish the amount of Imperial expenditure in addition to our own or Bombay has hitherto luxuriated in perfect freedom from Imperial charges. Both propositions come to the same thing and both are correct. Bombay is the least paying and the worst paying presidency in India; yet it always puts forward claim to be the leading presidency. We don't see why, and never yet have been able to see it.

The Geographical position in regard to Europe is undoubtedly good but with all that the revenues of Bombay are exceedingly small; and such as should dissentitle her to claim that position to which our contemporaries at that presidency would elevate her.

We have not quoted Madras just now, our interests are those of Mysore, as a Mysorean we object to the policy which would place the Presidency of Bombay above that of Madras, so far as the interests of India are concerned.

For upwards of sixty years Mysore has been under the Bengal Presidency, and we see no reason why the old system should be changed except for the purpose, either of handing it over to His Highness the Maha Rajah, or of transferring it to the Government of Fort St. George, we do not blame the Government for the simple reason that they have no authority; but we do blame the Governor and every other Governor of the Presidency hitherto for not asserting his rights, we don't see why Sir William Denison should draw his 10,000 Rs. per mensem and still leave neglected the most important portion of our Presidency. It is true that Mysore and Travancore and other small places, are as it were withdrawn from His Excellency's Control, but it he had the manliness to demand the restoration to this Presidency of its rights he should have the management of Mysore, Travancore and the other places which are now garrisoned by Madras Troops; and dictated to by the Government of India.

We do not see why we are to be called up on to pay for the protection of this Province at a very large outlay, and still whilst our Troops protect it be deprived of the surplus revenue which must accrue from the occupation.

What we wish to say is this, if the Government of India want to make us responsible for any portion of there debts we are prepared to become so. But we cannot accept the responsibility without knowing the reason why. The revenues of India are quite sufficient and more than sufficient to meet all the expenditure of the country, (the statements of our financiers to the contrary notwithstanding) and we don't see why any Balfour with a drop of Joe Hume's blood in his veins should hesitate for a moment to set our finances in order. The Balfours are good arithmeticians and any of them can do what is necessary in this important case; but we do object to be burthened with taxes but are not necessary and therefore we cannot allow even the Balfours to fatten upon the resources of the Country.

WYNAAD.

(*From the Madras Times, Oct.* 16.)

WE have been favored with a copy of the abstract Report of the Proceedings of the Planters Association of Western India, and are glad to remark that some progress has been made by Government in affording those facilities of which a communication which have been so frequently advocated in our columns. But much yet remains to be done before these enterprising men who have risked so much money, labour, and time, not to say abandoned a profession can be recompensed as they deserve for bringing in so large an addition to the revenues of the country, and affording so many advantages to the natives of the Malabar Collectorate. The ascertained capability of the Wynaad for producing Coffee in extraordinary abundance, and the agreeable climate enjoyed in the higher regions offer great attractions to many in Government and other employ, and every encouragement should be granted for inducing men thus to settle in the country. A few days ago we published from the Proceedings of Government some interesting particulars as to the roads in operation, and proposed in the Wynaad. The Planters however are not very sanguine of their case being sufficiently attended to on this side, and have accordingly memorialised Sir Charles Wood for the various privileges they consider to be their due. They mention that they are located in a tract of country extending about 60 miles east to west, and 30 from north to south, that this extensive tract, comprising 725,000 acres, is covered with valuable forests, and that the land generally is highly suitable for the productions of Coffee that of this area, about 50,000 acres has been regularly purchased by European from the natives, of which 13,736 acres are officially recorded as the extent of land under cultivation both by European and Native, and that 7,783 acres are actually bearing, and that during the past three years the expenditure upon the whole 7,984 acres of land cultivated by Europeans exclusive of the 1,500 acres opened this year has not been less than Rs. 29,74,000 of which 2-3rds have been expended on native agricultural labour, or say about Rupees 19,82,000. They also calculate that including European and Natives the total expenditure upon the whole 4,312 acres of native cultivation during the past three years has been about Rs. 8,46,000 of which 9-10ths have probably been expended upon native labour, or say Rs. 7,82,000, shewing a total estimated total expenditure upon all Estates in Wynaad during the past three years Rs. 36,20,000 and of this sum in native agricultural labour Rs. 25,64,000. The exports of coffee from the Malabar coast are estimated at 38,852 cwts. in 1858-7; 34,781 cwts. in 1857-8; 56,205 in 1858-9; 67,502 in 1859-60; and 73,915 in 1860-61, representing at an average valuation of Rs. 25 per cwt. f. o. b. a sum of Rs. 61,76,370. During the next ten years under proper encouragement the increase to the cultivation of Coffee land in the Wynaad, is likely to be upwards of 30,000 acres, probably augmenting the export from Malabar about 300,000 cwts. Upon these statements, the planters urge, that in addition to the requisite wide metalled roads suitable for carriage traffic throughout the country, for which they will gladly submit to a toll, that the present amendments in the system of Police and Magisterial arrangements be extended, the existing local Courts being most inconvenient for the registration of titles to land. The ineffectiveness of the Police is one of the chronic miseries of a Planter's life, and under this present system it is difficult to see how any great alteration can be made without great expense, which Government shows every determination to avoid even at the risk of leaving the public property insufficiently protected. House breaking is very frequent in Wynaad and though such cases are occasionally brought before the Magistrate, the Planters are caused so much inconvenience and loss of time by proceeding against a thief that the penal code of a stout coffee stick is rather frequently appealed to. Under the existing state of Indian affairs the Planters would do well to trust less to Government and more to themselves, for they should remember that their grievances are only those of a small body of men who have voluntarily settled in the country, without entering into any preliminary understanding, that in proportion to their usefulness to the country its rulers should grant them the desired facilities. Undoubtedly the Wynaad people have a good claim for roads, &c., but so have other communities, and we cannot expect that so long as the financial affairs of India are in an unsatisfactory condition, that the Government will sanction any large outlay for the Wynaad. Therefore we venture to suggest that the Planters should exercise similar enterprise in the construction of roads, &c, and supplying their other wants as they have exhibited in opening out their estates, and by uniting together they should be enabled to do all that is requisite, and obtain good interest from Government for their outlay.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BENGAL ON THE RENT LAW.

(*From the Friend of India, Oct.* 9.)

ISSUR GHOSE, a tenant of Mr. James Hills of Nuddea, preferred a special appeal from the decision of Mr. E. Jackson, which appeared in the *Friend of India* of 17th July last. Under Section 13 of Act X. 1859 Mr. Hills, as Durputneedar, issued notices to his occupancy tenants that he would raise their rents in consequence of the enhanced selling price of the crops. In the case of the appellant Mr. Hills claimed to raise the rent from 5 annas 4 pie to one rupee, which was decreed by the native Deputy Collector who at the same time allowed for a deterioration of the soil. On appeal by the tenant Mr. E. Jackson decided that as under Section 5 of Act X. the rents of occupancy tenants are to be "fair and equitable," and as Mr. Hills had proved that the value of produce had doubled, the rent must be raised *in the same proportion* to 10 annas 8 pie per beegah. Against this decision, one of the tenants, Issur Ghose appealed, and the case was heard on 30th August and 4th September before Sir B. Peacock, and Justices Bayley and Kemp. Mr. Twidale, a Vakeel, appeared for the tenant, and Messrs. Doyne and Woodroffe for Mr. Hills. After deciding in favour of Mr. Hills, that in "an appeal for a decision under Act X. of 1859, a respondent may take any objection which he might have taken had he preferred a separate special appeal," the Chief Justice went on to say:—

The ground of enhancement is the increase of the value of the produce, not of the productive powers of the land. We have, therefore, first, to ascertain what the value of the actual produce was, and to what extent it has increased. We have nothing to do with the question what the actual produce might have been if the lands had been cultivated differently, and may, therefore, leave out of consideration entirely that part of the judgment of the lower Court which relates to the extent or cause of the decrease in the quantity of produce. The additional Judge was right in considering that the proper mode of estimating the value was to look at the produce, or rather at the value of the produce, as it existed at the time of the increase. The Judge has found the fact, *viz.*, that the value of the produce of the matan lands is double what it was formerly, the produce being now in most cases worth six rupees a biggah instead of three rupees. It is not necessary to go more minutely into the value as found by the Judge, and we will, therefore, take six rupees per biggah, as the increased value in round numbers, and three rupees as the former value. The Judge says that it was incumbent on the plaintiff to show that the value of this produce has increased *in proportion* to the increase of rent for which he asks: and as he finds that the increased value is double, he declares that the plaintiff is entitled to double the former rent. The question for our consideration is, whether the principle upon which the Judge has acted is correct. We are of opinion that it is not. The mistake has arisen from introducing the principle of proportion. The act does not say that the increased rent shall bear the same proportion to the original rent as the increased value does to the original value, but merely that the rate shall be fair and equitable. It is not proved that any rule of proportion was adopted in fixing the original rent; and even if such rent were fixed upon the principle of allowing the landlord a particular portion of the gross produce, or of the net profits, it would not follow that the principle must be acted upon in fixing the rent under the new state of circumstances having reference to the increased value of the produce. But even if such principle were acted upon, the rule of proportion would not apply. Suppose the rent was fixed originally upon the principle of allowing the landowner a money rent equal to one-third of the gross produce. If that principle were acted upon after the increase of the value of the produce, the landlord would be entitled to one-third of the three rupees increase, or to one rupee in addition to the old rent, which would give him one rupee five annas four pie per biggah instead of the one rupee demanded. The Judge does not seem to have drawn a clear distinction between limiting the extent of the enhancement by the grounds of enhancement and limiting it by a rule of proportion. It is clear that the increase may be limited in extent without adopting the rule of proportion. He says—"It may also be, and this I consider the correct view, that the legislature has considered that the rate of rent which a ryot is paying after he has been allowed to remain twelve years in possession, may by that time be considered to have been fairly adjusted, and to be therefore fair and equitable; and it has settled that it can be enhanced only on certain grounds and to the extent to which those grounds apply to it. However this may be, in the suit for enhancement which the plaintiff has preferred, I am clearly of opinion that such enhancement can take place only as far as the ground on which it is claimed has been proved." So far the Judge is correct. It may be admitted that upon the facts found the plaintiff could not anhance the rent beyond the full amount of the increased value, or, in other words, that he could not be entitled in a suit for enhancement of rent, or in a suit to recover rent at an enhanced rate to more than the original rent in addition to the full amount of the increase; but up to the extent of the old rent, *plus* the increase he would be entitled to recover, whatever amount would be fair and equitable. In this particular case, the landowner has limited his demand by his notice of enhancement to one rupee per biggah, and he cannot, of course, recover more. But the Judge proceeds—"he will be incumbent on him, *therefore*, to show that the value of the produce has increased *in proportion* to the increase of rent he asks for," as though it were a necessary consequence of the enhancements being limited by the grounds which apply to it, that it should also be limited by some rule of proportion. Further, the Judge thinks, that the rule which would be applicable to the second ground on which rents can be enhanced under section 17 must also be applicable to the first and third grounds. Assume that this is so, and it entirely destroys the rule of proportion. He says, that under the second ground of enhancement, the increased rent must bear the same proportion to the increased value of the produce bears to the former value, that is, to something else than the former rent. But how can this apply to the first ground of enhancement? In that case the former rent may be enhanced to the full amount of the rates prevailing in the places adjacent, if they be fair and equitable, but not beyond them. The enhancement in such case is limited by the rates in places adjacent, but not on the principle of proportion. When we speak of the rates in the places adjacent, we mean rates subject to the limitations of clause 1, section 17. We are of opinion that the rent cannot be enhanced beyond the amount warranted by the ground of enhancement stated in the notice, but that it may be enhanced so far as that amount warrants up to a fair and equitable amount. It must be remarked, that section 17 does not direct that the rent of the previous year shall be enhanced, if the value of the produce have been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the ryot, but merely that it shall be liable to enhancement on that ground, that is to say, liable if the former rent is not fair and equitable under the new state of things. Circumstances might occur in one year which might cause the value of the produce of a farm to increase in that year; but it might be proved beyond doubt that those circumstances were merely temporary and not likely to exist in the following year. In such case the increase would be an insufficient cause

powers which it possessed at first, and what is due to the capital which is now inseparably intermixed and incorporated with it.

It may be said that this reasoning has no application to India, but it has a very grave application. We are endeavouring to improve India into full commercial civilization. One of the peculiarities of such civilisation we see to be the inextricable *confusion*, so to speak, of capital with land, and the complete impossibility of separating their intermixed effects. In so far, therefore, as we day by day improve India into the state to which we ought to improve it, and are anxiously endeavouring to improve it, in so far shall we find it needful to abandon our principle of preserving the rent, or the augmented rent of land, for the use of the Government. The incessant and inextricable *insertion* of capital into land is a mainspring of that civilisation; and the exaction by the State of an augmented and arbitrary rent is sure to impede—we may say will be certain altogether to prevent—that insertion.

Secondly. We are inclined to believe that the assertion by the State of its claim to the ultimate ownership of the land is one of the principal causes of the retarded improvement of India. India is, as we well know, not a barbarous country. It has ancient manufactures, ancient buildings, ancient cities, and modern luxuries which render that name wholly inapplicable: but it is an *arrested* civilisation: it began to improve, and for some reason, some latent cause, it stopped. All other Asiatic civilisations have also paused; they too have improved more or less, and then their progress has been stayed. There must, therefore, be in these arrested civilisations some impediment to progress which lies deep in their structure, and which does not exist elsewhere.

Now it is, to say the least, remarkable that in all these Asiatic civilisations the State has reserved to itself the right of ownership in the land; and it is also remarkable that the ownership of land by individuals is the best incentive to diffused industry and continued improvement by those individuals, which a political society can possess. The face of a country will be changed by nothing so quick as by the detailed division of labour over the land. Tell each individual, "If you improve the plot of land you work upon, you shall have that plot with all the improvements you make in it, and a barren desert will, under the continual industry of a crowded population, become soon a garden of Eden.

The nature of the Governments which assumed the inherent right of the Government to "natural" rent must be considered before we can understand the retardation consequent on that assumption. A Mahometan conqueror, or any conqueror, was a very different man from Mr. James Mill. He was better skilled in the practice of exaction than of the philosophy of rent. He applied his mind to the subject in a fresh and practical way. He said:—"Here is a most industrious population cultivating a fine country: they want little, and the land produces much. How can I most easily *screw* (there is no other word for the idea) the largest sum out of them." India was surveyed acre by acre—not on Bentham's principle of the greatest happiness for the greatest number, but on the very contrary principle—on the principle of obtaining the most for Princes who did little, and leaving but little for the great mass who did everything. The effect of such a policy is evident. It is a bounty on idleness and a penalty on industry. The idle man gets the enjoyment of being idle, but the industrious man does not get the enjoyment of that for which he laboured. If he improves his land ever so little, the Government assesses that little out of him, as soon as it observes him.

Undoubtedly, the population of India, or of any other Asiatic country, was never exposed to the indefinite exaction of Government without some check or control. But if we closely examine the matter, we shall find that the check, such as it was, which restrained the Government from unlimited exaction, was almost as unfavourable to industrial progress as arbitrary exaction itself. It was a check of custom. It amounted to this:—"A is entitled to keep field B while he pays sum C; if more is asked, it is tyranny, injustice, and oppression." Of course it was often asked, but perhaps oftenest for some exceptional pretence or reason; and if the exaction went beyond a certain step, there was the extreme resource, the ultimate check of all subjects over all Governments—rebellion. To raise the land assessment above what was usual, was and is the most critical oppression of an Oriental despot. In consequence, the whole land of India was held at the time of our conquest in what an English lawyer would call an *immature* copyhold; the tenant had not quite come to a fixed holding so long as he complied with stated customs, and the "copy of court roll," but he was approximating towards that; and, if the state of society had not been so troubled and insecure, he might, perhaps, have reached it. This check on the Government was unspeakably beneficial to each generation in succession; but exactly for that reason it tended to keep each generation precisely on a level with the preceding. The restraint was too inestimable to lose, and the best way to keep up a custom is to discourage change. The prevailing idea of such society is a sort of Conservative panic. When any new thing occurs, they ask:—"What is this? How will it hurt us? What does it portend? What will happen next? May God preserve us." If any improvement is proposed, it is more likely that the proposer will be destroyed than that the improvements will be adopted. The whole basis of their ideas is:—"We cannot hope to be better than we are. If we seem better, the Government will be down on us, and take away our new gains, and perhaps our old property with it. Keep everything as it is; that is the only chance." If the only check on a plundering Government is the scanty recognition of immemorial custom, the population will be opposed even to what seems improvement if it seems also to weaken that custom. It is certain that the infringement of the custom will injure them almost vitally: it is more likely that a conspicuous improvement will tempt the larcenous superiors, than that it will give additional enjoyment or comfort to those who deserve it.

We believe, therefore, that the assertion by the State of a right to the rent of the land in India has been in the past a principal cause of its arrested civilisation. We believe that such an assertion would be utterly inconsistent with, and futile in, the full commercial civilisation to which we should try to bring India. We believe that every step (and we are taking many steps towards that future) brings us more and more into antagonism with the inseparable results of that assertion. We admit that these propositions as to the future, and as to the past, are not absolutely conclusive as to the present; but we must postpone until next week the more full consideration of our more immediate duties.

LITERATURE.

TRAVELS IN LADAK, TARTARY AND KASHMIR.*

(*From the Times, Sept.* 17.)

A SLIGHT, but sprightly narrative, which reminds us of Lord Dufferin, is here combined with the resources of a sketch-book unusually well stored to illustrate one of the most interesting districts in all Asia. It cannot be said that Lieutenant-Colonel Torrens, Lord William Hay, and their party traversed any country which was absolutely unknown before, but their route has been taken by so few even of our travellers and sportsmen that its description reads as freshly as the scenes it led through are magnificent. A thousand miles' circuit in this well appointed party through every vicissitude of Himalayan scenery, over the high table lands of Tibetan Tartary, into the verdant vale of Kashmir, and then back through the tamer, but scarcely less beautiful scenery of the lower ranges of the Himalaya, to the teaming steppes of the Kangra valley, at which point the traveller may consider that his task has been fulfilled the Alpine Punjab at an end. It is perhaps hardly possible to find in the whole world any scenery more justly celebrated, and it would be difficult to obtain its survey under jollier auspices than the company of such a chronicler of the incidents of its exploration.

It will probably be the opinion of many that the resulting volume is too flippant; but for this it may be pleaded that a few months of mountain travel in the nature of a pleasure trip could hardly procure the materials for a work of serious import. The drawings alone were worth publication, and the author's narrative, if regarded as a convenient thread for connecting them, may consequently escape the censure of the over vigorous critic on two counts, which is one point; and it is instructive, which is more, as to the elaborate arrangements which are necessary these Himalayan districts for the transport of the baggage and the food of travellers. Thus, the *impedimenta* of the little party was for the most part packed in "khiltas," and the whole of it carried on men's backs, so that they had daily to hire from the villagers on their route some fifty or sixty men to serve as beasts of burden for the day's march. There seems to have been no difficulty in obtaining these relays, for the poor inhabitants earn income in this way of the native travelling merchants. But to remedy any shortcomings in this respect in regions so scantily populated, the travellers provided themselves with a reserve of bullocks, in the shape of some thirty-five longhaired, sinewy-limbed, hardy Ladakhis, who marched with them the whole way, and who had especial charge of the provisions and the *batterie de cuisine*. These arrangements appear to have worked exceedingly well, perhaps owing to the authority of the "official friend," Lord William Hay, so that the travellers accomplished their project with less than the ordinary fatigue and discomfort.

Speaking loosely, their route was the route of the caravans, or by whatever name the cavalcades of merchants are called who traverse these toil-some passes and absurd bridges, at a cost which makes their scanty mercies like much greater than it would otherwise be. "What a road it was! Stairs? Well, they might have been stairs once upon a time, planned by Titans, when 'children of a larger growth' had their thing, and finished off and utterly done for by ages of snow meltings, torrent rushings, and that constant dripping of water which we are told 'doth wear away the hardest stone;' but it was a road! A road! It was *the* road—the *high road* to Moscow!" Clambering up this road by the help of their ponies' tails, dragged through mid air along bridges of ropes, or floated on Doris or inflated buffalo skins, the party reached the summer residence of the Assistant-Commissioner of Kulu with no incident more exciting than that of the sight of Zemindar's funeral pile, by which the son of the Zemindar was keeping watch. "Poor boy," says the writer. "he must have passed an awesome vigil, black sky above on this side, and on that black waters rushing past, and his sole occupation the somewhat strange one of keeping papa alight." The writer makes merry with the quaint aspect of the Deris, and with the pegtops of the Kulu women, but more especially was he gratified by the curious ceremony of promenading a god to certain sacred springs, where his godship was danced up and down till his votaries were tired. "The divinity on this occasion," he says, "was a strange edifice of scraps of red cloth, feathers, cows' tails, and other rubbish—a very cheap god indeed! When new he could not have cost more than 5s.; and when we saw him he was sadly the worse for his promenades, dancings, and jollifications at the sacred springs." Nevertheless he satisfied his worshippers, who made their offerings with every demonstration of respect, and eventually conducted his godship back to his Deota, or temple. Another sacred spot was indicated by the appearance of a snake, of which the Hindoos say sometimes as many as 20 or 30 may be seen together, and who are the outposts of a serpent army, supposed to have guarded the gods of the Hindoo mythology from the Titans, who once chased them away, and who, as the former have since returned, must, as the author infers, continue to keep up the routine of guard-mounting from "mere force of habit. After crossing the Rotang Pass, height of 13,000ft. the party crossed the Chandra River by a suspension bridge, formed of ropes of birch twigs, about 100ft. in length, and to this process, which is difficult and unsafe, the writer himself demurred. This Chandra River is the principal obstacle to traffic between the wool-producing countries of the North and the plains, but the urgent necessity of a good bridge at this point has hitherto been represented to the Indian Government without avail. For the want of a good bridge at Kokser (for the rest of the route is easy) the shawl merchants of the plains get such an inadequate supply of the pure "pushm," or wool of the shawl-goat of Rudokh, &c., that they are as it were *compelled* to adulteration of their wares, so that their reputation in the market is not as good as it once was. What makes this more important is the understanding said to subsist between the Governments of Kashmir and China, the Chinese prohibiting all traffic from their territory save through Ladak, the territory of the Maharajah, thus conferring a monopoly which is virtually assisted by the inactivity of our Indian Government, and which largely raises the prices of the commodities transported at such vast cost and labour.

At Lahoul the writer appears to have astonished the natives by his morning ablutions. "The Sahib is washing himself! Wa! Wa! What an extraordinary Sahib!" Soap lather and a toothbrush at the same altitudes were regarded as marvellous phenomena. The Lahoul women were remarkable on their own account, for although they have each of them two or more husbands, yet the family *ménage*, according to Jacquemont is free from affectionate preferences and jealous disturbance. Some Moravian missionaries were found settled at Kylang, of whom it is worthy of mention that they commenced building in 1857, when the Sepoy mutiny was at its height, such confidence had they in the re-establishment of Christian or British supremacy. The author tells how they (they are three of them) received a trio of wives *vid* Calcutta, and how these ladies welcomed him in far Thibet. The missionaries find the doctrine of the transmigration of souls as mischievous in its action as the fatalism of the Mahomedans. Thus if a Buddhist is treated with kindness and benevolence he sees no cause for gratitude, because he looks upon it all as the result of good works performed by him in a previous state of existence. On the other hand, if misfortune overtake him he considers it as a punishment for sins committed by him in another shape, so that his theory of rewards and punishments is far from salutary in its moral influence. The writer pays a deserved tribute to these missionaries, who have not as yet met with much success, but whose own devotion in penetrating to these plains of Central Asia is so exemplary, and who thereby actually place between themselves and the rest of the world a barrier of snow and ice which is for six months of the year impassable.

The ascent of the Lung Lacha, a pass of some, 17,000 feet, shortly after leaving the missionaries, entailed on some of the party pains in the head and fever. Some merchants whom they met *en route* complained of the Indian Disarming Act, not that they required their arms in Ladak, but because on the frontiers of that province, and beyond, they were now at the mercy of robbers whom they formerly resisted with success. The writer adds that the remarkable increase in the number and audacity of wild beasts since the Disarming Act has been enforced is another argument against it. "Wolves, which always abounded in the Punjab, now positively swarm, and day by day instances occur showing the brute's rapidly growing contempt for his natural sovereign, man, now that his brother man has bereft him of the means of self-defence." The writer himself made acquaintance with the wild horse of Thibet, and the animal proved unequivocally that it is not, as alleged, a species of wild ass, by neighing most distinctly. At Ghya, and again near Le, he found some Buddhist monasteries, his sketches of which, without more explanation are hardly intelligible, as the edifices seem to stand on peaks which are quite inaccessible. The monks are not very flourishing, if one of these holy men was willing to carry a heavy portmanteau 15 miles over rough ground for a three-penny bit. At the same time, the writer saw the famous praying cylinders in Busquo, of every variety dimensions, and apparently in much request. "They turn," he says, "at the slightest movement, and, as each revolution counts as one prayer, it is easy to carry on an animated conversation and get through any amount of prayers to Boodh at the same time." The pious, in passing, always give these a twirl, and in one place a prayer-cylinder was turned by water like any other mill-wheel, and the prayers of the community were thus verified off incessantly without fee or effort, even while the parties concerned were asleep and unconscious.

At Le the party heard of a note-book of the deceased traveller, Adolphe Schlagentweit, which they afterwards succeeded in recovering. At Le also they saw that the faces of the Ladak women were smeared with a sort of black glutinous varnish, not unlike currant jelly, as mentioned by Moorcroft, and the writer inclines to believe that it is done, against their inclination, to mitigate the fascination of their charms in the interests of their susceptible spouses. The women, nevertheless, are represented as exceedingly ugly, with one or two exceptions, one of the latter being a somewhat *frolic*some nun, whom the English party profanely engaged in a general scramble of apricots and sweetmeats, received as a present, and which they instituted to the disgust of their own servants, who looked on these delicacies as their special perquisites. The writer discribes the yellow garments of the nun as conspicuous in the tossing and struggling mass of humanity, and especially remarks her success in the robust competition. "When the feasting was nearly over, and her companions were trying to adjust their somewhat towselled attire, ever and anon would she dive into some secluded corner of the yellow robe and produce therefrom more and yet more apricots, not emptying the eye indeed, for they were bruised and broken and mashed into pulp; but, to judge from the gusto with which they were devoured, very pleasant to the taste." In these trans-Himmalayan States such are the ecclesiastical phenomena, and praying cylinders, scrambling nuns and priests, ready for anything like a job at light portcrage, are matters of course not in the least shocking to the saints or archdeacons of the Buddhist Church.

The Vale of Kashmir, of which the writer gives a most elaborate panoramic view, delighted him with its teeming life and verdant beauties. We hear there of "straw-coloured women with handsome features and soft black eyes," of a hospitable Maharajah, of a colony of British sportsmen, and of a useful functionary, the Baboo, who has charge of the book "in which are inscribed all the residents of the season." Kashmir is still a lounge for the pleasure seekers by land or water, though the shawl trade is in a depressed condition, especially since the fall of Lucknow, and Sreenuggur has its Rotten-Row and its "pretty horse-breakers" also. The Lake, with its islands and encircling mountains, is not only dear to English lovers of the picturesque, but even the Kashmir boatmen are said to be quite alive to the beauty of the scene, though it is so common to them. They wreath its lotus flowers round their turbans, and sing ballads in its praise and in that of its fair daughters. "beating time to their voices with the pleasant plash of the paddle." There is one little drawback to the pleasure of boating, upon which Lalla Rookh and Fadladeen are silent, and that is that the mosquitoes are monstrous and hostile. A "nautch" at night in the Shahlimar-gardens is, however, said, almost to realize the lavish Oriental optimisteries of Tom Moore, and the writer not only enjoyed one, but he describes it at such length that we must refer our readers to the volume itself for a report of its fascinations.

The party stayed ten days in Sreenuggur, and, though the valley of Kashmir is about 5,000 ft. above the level of the sea, he remarks that the climate is not as cool as might be expected at such an altitude. "In September the weather is what English people would call relaxing—like a Devonshire summer;" and in June and July it is of course proportionally very hot. In January and February, when the beasts desert the mountains for the plains, the shooting must be unrivalled, for, according to the native Shikarees, the bears, leopards, deer, &c., the actually *mob* the villagers. But at this season, when Kashmir would be a paradise to the British sportsman, the valley is forbidden ground, at least in the sense that at that time the British are unable or unwilling to obtain leave of absence. It is the writer's conviction that

"The people of Kashmir are a much abused race—dishonest and mendacious, vicious and untrustworthy, sullen and disobliging, thieves, extortioners, no word is too bad for them; and strange to say, this is the general opinion formed of them, not only by the English visitor to the valley, who is no doubt looked on by them as fair game but by the natives of the surrounding countries, by their own rulers, and *by themselves*. Talk to a Kashmiri on the subject of his countrymen, he will speak of them with abhorrence, warn you against having ought to do with them, apparently forgetting that he too is of the race he would taboo. The Dogra Dewan abuses the Hindoo Pundit, and *vice versâ*. Through all ranks of society extends this amiable feeling of mutual distrust.

"What every one says must be true to a certain extent, and I fear that in this sweeping condemnation of the Kashmir character there is a large leaven of truth: but it is unjust thus to condemn them without endeavouring to account for this moral degradation of a race so admirable in its *physique*, inhabiting a country so blessed by nature with beautiuous scenery, wondrous fertility, and a glorious climate.

"There is a native proverb, far from complimentary to inhabitants of the happy valley,—

"' Agar kuht-ool-rijal ooftad az eshan oons kum geeree,
"' Eki Afghan, doum Kumboh, seum badzat Kashmiri,
which may be rendered,
"' Should fate decree a dearth of men,
"' Then, friend of mine, beware ye
"' Of Afghan—Kumbo, scoundrel too,
"' But worst of all, do thou eschow
"' That ill-bread knave Kashmiri!'

"There is no doubt that they were originally of Brahmin origin, and prosperous must have been the people—wise, beneficent, and energetic the rulers—in those old days, if tradition and legend are to be believed, and the mighty monuments of a past grandeur, long anterior to the days when Mogul wealth and taste embellished the valley, are to be looked on as faithful witnesses; but to this golden age succeeded centuries of oppression.

"Little is known of the past history of this people till the year 1315, when Sheems-ood-deen ascended the throne and introduced Mahommedanism. In 1586 Akbar, the Mogul emperor, conquered the country; in 1752 it was subjugated by the Afghan, Ahmed Shah, and in 1819 by the Sikhs. Each succeeding race of conquerers seems to have pulled the reins of despotic rule and unjust taxation tighter and tighter, till, in 1846, after the Sutlej campaign, Kashmir was, under our auspices, handed over to the tender mercies of Ghoolab Singh, 'in consideration of a pecuniary equivalent,' to be his 'in independent succession; and its sovereignty is now a 'source of weakness rather than strength to the great Government which sold five millions of men for so many bags of silver."*

"Poor Kashmir! when after so many vicissitudes of slavery to a foreign yoke, the hand of a powerful, just, and merciful Government acquired to territory by force of arms in fair fight, and it seemed that at last its condition was about to be ameliorated its old ill-luck stuck by it still! That hand had an itching palm, and they were again sold into the hands of the Philistines. The last state of that country was worse that the first, for Ghoolab Singh went far beyond his predecessors in the gentle acts of undue taxation and extortion. *They* had taxed heavily, it is true, but *he* sucked the very life-blood of the people; *they* had laid violent hands on a large proportion of the fruits of the earth, the profits of the loom, and work of men's hands, but *he* skinned the very flints to fill his coffers.

"We must therefore not be too hard on the Kashmiri; his faults are those that oppression fosters, and his virtues, for he has some, are his industry, his religious toleration, his observance of family ties and obligations, while for qualities of head and hand he is second to no Eastern race. As artificers, the pale, slim, sneaking denizens of the crowded lanes of Sreenuggur will compete with any in the East; and the sturdy, broad-shouldered, large-limbed peasant is a painstaking and successful husbandman."

A curious incident of this oppression is comparatively recent. Ghoolab Singh after his much to be applauded decease was, according to the Pundits, translated into the form of a bee. Thenceforth bees was sacred, but the bee in question not availing himself of his immunities got himself swallowed by a fish. Thereupon the poor Kashmiri, many of whom subsist upon fish, were forbidden to catch them, and had they obeyed the religious mandate some thousands of them must have died of sheer starvation. Happily for themselves they fished surreptitiously, and were facetious, in the hearing of the writer, on the subject of the sacred injunction.

Even the servants of the party showed signs of a growing scepticism, or, as the incident to be quoted shows, their deference for the Brahmins was qualified by their love of small change.

"We breakfasted at Mattun, just outside the holy precincts of the shrine, on the banks of a pleasant watercourse which flowed through the courtyard of the saintly building, and although its waters are continually employed in cleansing, not only from the spiritual stain of sin, but also from the material mire of weary travel, a countless number of pilgrims, the little stream dances along merrily under the cool shade of the trees whose youth it helped to mature, and whose 'green old age' it now still tends, with a sly little gurgling laugh, as though absolution was the best fun in the world, unsaddened by the weight of sin and sorrow it bears away, undimmed by the dust it washes off.

"Our Hindoo servants were at once pounced upon by a crowd of hungry Brahmins, summoning them to 'wash and be clean;' it was some time, however, before a bargain was struck. Our people wanted to do their cleansing cheap, to pay in a lump, to take a family ticket, as it were, for the performance; but this very praiseworthy and economical desire on their part was fiercely combated by the priests, whose threats and exhortation eventually gained the day. They made a very good thing out of our party, with the one exception of Nurput; to judge from the unfriendly, not to say stormy conclusion of his interview with the priests of Muttun, I have every reason to fear that that big-fisted reprobate 'billked' his father confessor."

The writer had the following instalment of good sport on his way back from Kashmir:—

"The night was piercingly cold, and directly after dinner we turned in, I was roused from by first slumber by one of my 'shikarees,' who came to tell me that if I would start with him a few hours before dawn he would show me no end of bears; 'but don't tell the other Sahibs,' added the rascal, in a strange whisper. I grumbled a reluctant consent, and, turning round, proceeded to make the most of the few hours of sleep that were left me. Between 2 and 3 o'clock next morning I stole from my tent with a noiseless tread, and started with my three shikarees up the rocky pass. It was freezing hard, and the moon threw a bright but deceptive light on our path. On reaching the summit I almost forgave my attendant Kashmiris for having waked me so soon, and the sluggard regrets I had been indulging in during the steep climb vanished, for—

"'Lo! the ethereal cliffs
"' Of Caucasus, whose icy summits shone
"' Among the stars like sunlight, and around
"' Whose caverned base:—

rolled like waves the dark, indistinct forms of rounded mountain ridges, mounting higher and higher till they seemed to break in foam on the shores of perpetual snow. It was a scene of almost unearthly beauty. Never, even on the clearest day, have I seen the jagged peaks so distinctly visible as on that night, when, crowned with stars and lit up by the moonlight, they stood out bold and prominent from their dark background.

"We now passed over a wide plain that sloped downwards before us into blue mist; a scanty herbage covered it, and here and there a stunted bush grew, or a quaintly-shaped mass of rock lay half-buried. We were getting very near the bear warren, said my guide.

"At last the sound of a small stream reached our ears, and now we must halt and wait for daylight. Thick clouds by this time obscured the moon, and cast a black shadow on all around; two of the shikarees laid themselves down and slept while the other kept watch, peering steadily through the darkness, and I paced briskly up and down in the vain endeavour to keep warm, and 'longed for day.' It seemed as though that day never would come, at last, in the eastern horizon, a faint glimmer, which gradually stole along the snowy peaks, made its welcome appearance; the sleepers were rouse, and with cautious step and slow we move down towards the stream, which now, as it grows lighter, we can see meandering along below us; big boulders of rock, and here and there patches of green grass, cover its banks; it is on these patches that Bruin loves to feed.

"We clumsily allowed ourselves to be heard or seen by the first bear we came upon, for he was shambling off at a canter, well out of shot ere we caught sight of him; but we were afterwards more successful, and about 11 o'clock the whole party met at breakfast on the banks of the stream, very well satisfied with their sport with the world in general, and with themselves and their rifles in particular.

"We pitched campa few miles down the stream, and halted there next day, bent on making the most of our time.

"The number of bears that we saw during these two days was quite surprising. On one occasion, while stalking a monstrous fellow who was grazing a few hundred yards away from me, I took advantage of a slight inequality in the ground, which hid me from him, to shoulder my rifle and run on towards him, keeping my eye fixed on the brow of the little rise before me, over which I every moment expected to see his big form appearing. While running on thus another bear rose from under my very feet; I had literally kicked him up as one would a hare. He was fortunately quite as much startled at my apparition as I was at his; evinced, I am glad to say, no wish to dispute my right to stand on his 'native heath,' scampered off, rolling and tumbling down slope in ludicrous haste. I put a bullet into him as he went, but it had only the effect of accelerating his movements and of frightening the bear I had been bent on circumventing; and that same evening when obliged to leave off shooting, as I was at a distance from camp and night coming on, there were within sight of me no less than *four* bears, each peaceably feeding on his little patch of green grass.

"On the same day the 'official friend,' after a successful morning's hunt, felt his old enemy, intermittent fever, threatening him, and wended his away back to camp, not a little disgusted at finding himself obliged to 'lay up' at so inopportune a moment. His relentless foe followed him, and, folding him in an icy embrace, wrestled with him there, and threw him on his bad shivering in an ague fit. After a time this passed off, and the victim fell into a doze, from which an unusual stir in the little camp aroused him. 'A bear, Sahib; a bear close to the tent;' and, crawling from under his blankets, he stalked and killed the animal within sight of camp."

On the 16th of October, exactly three months from the date of their departure, he and his "Official friend" rode into Simla, and "their happy holyday was over."

* Vide *Calcutta Review*, *Punjab Reports*, 1859.

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